

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	348043	sorbic acid and (acetic or butyric or lactic or propionic or formic or phosphoric or sulfuric or isobutyric)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/10/21 18:13
2	9368	sorbic adj acid and (acetic or butyric or lactic or propionic or formic or phosphoric or sulfuric or isobutyric)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/10/21 18:13
3	2398	sorbic adj acid same(acetic or butyric or lactic or propionic or formic or phosphoric or sulfuric or isobutyric)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/10/21 18:13
4	2398	sorbic adj acid same (acetic or butyric or lactic or propionic or formic or phosphoric or sulfuric or isobutyric)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/10/21 18:13
5	1022	(sorbic adj acid same (acetic or butyric or lactic or propionic or formic or phosphoric or sulfuric or isobutyric) ) and liquid same acid	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/10/21 18:14
6	154	((sorbic adj acid same (acetic or butyric or lactic or propionic or formic or phosphoric or sulfuric or isobutyric) ) and liquid same acid) and 426/\$.cccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/10/21 18:14

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:59:00 ON 21 OCT 2003)

FILE 'AGRICOLA, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS, DISSABS, FEDRIP, FOMAD,  
FOREGE, FROSTI, FSTA, JICST-EPLUS, PASCAL, PROMT, MEDICONF, NTIS,  
NUTRACEUT, SCISEARCH, TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 17:59:05 ON 21 OCT 2003

L1	2666 S SORBIC ACID AND (ACETIC OR BUTYRIC OR LACTIC OR PROPIONIC OR
L2	58 S L1 AND LIQUID (5A) ACID
L3	53 DUP REM L2 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4	239 S L1 AND FEED
L5	102 S L4 AND LIQUID
L6	239 S L1 AND FEED
L7	305 S L1 AND LIQUID
L8	102 S L6 AND L7
L9	92 S L8 NOT L3
L10	89 DUP REM L9 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L3 ANSWER 48 OF 53 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI on STN

AN 80:80925 CABA

DN 791491637

TI Acid preservation of fish

Syrekonservering av forfisk

AU Austreng, E.; Andersen, A. E.; Skrede, A.

CS Inst. fjoerfe og pelsdyr, Norges Landbrukshoegskole, 1432 As-NLH, Norway.

SO Norsk Fiskeoppdrett, (1979) Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 4-7. 6 ref.

Secondary Source: Scientifur (1979) 3 (3) 40-41

DT Journal

LA Norwegian

SL English

AB The stability of ground fish was studied with 30 different combinations of acids, 5 with mixtures of 95% fish and 5% dried sugar beet slices. The acids were sulphuric, acetic, and formic. All mixtures had sorbic acid antioxidant added. Except with beet slices all the mixtures became liquid in a few days, fastest with the smallest amount of acid. The beet slices gave less liquid and a grainy consistency. All the silages with formic acid were stable for 11 months. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> plus acetic acid was effective at concentrations of 2.5 and 0.5% or 2 and 1%, respectively, and 2.5% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> alone also was satisfactory. For frozen and thawed fish 3% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> with 0.5% acetic acid was necessary for acceptable stability

L3 ANSWER 30 OF 53 DISSABS COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 ProQuest Information and Learning Company; All Rights Reserved on STN  
 AN 93:57582 DISSABS Order Number: AAR1351159  
 TI INHIBITION EFFICACIES OF ANTIFUNGAL COMPOUNDS ON ISOLATED FUNGI FROM POULTRY FEEDS AND CORN INGREDIENTS  
 AU LIN, CHIN-DER [M.S.]; CHEN, T. C. [advisor]  
 CS MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY (0132)  
 SO Masters Abstracts International, (1992) Vol. 31, No. 4, p. 1626. Order No.: AAR1351159. 87 pages.  
 DT Dissertation  
 FS MAI  
 LA English  
 ED Entered STN: 19931119  
 Last Updated on STN: 19931119  
 AB The total fungal counts and population distribution of poultry feeds and corn ingredients were observed. The efficacies of antifungal compounds on the growth of isolated *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, *Fusarium* spp. as well as *Salmonella* spp. were evaluated.  
 A higher incidence of *Aspergillus* and *Fusarium* spp. was observed in feeds and *Penicillium* and *Fusarium* spp. in corn ingredients.  
 The order of antifungal efficacies varied between genus and strains. The antifungal efficacies for *Penicillium* isolates were: sorbic acid > propionic acid > phosphoric acid > GV-11; while Ca-propionate and Na-benzoate did not exhibit any inhibition effect. For a *Fusarium* isolate, the efficacy continuum was: sorbic acid = propionic acid > Na-benzoate > GV-11 > phosphoric acid; Na-pyrophosphate and Ca-propionate did not inhibit the growth of this isolate. Adding 0.5% propionic acid and sorbic acid decreased the total fungal counts as well as total plate counts of moistened corn meal. The presence of 0.5% phosphoric acid or sorbic acid in liquid medium eliminated *S. derby*, *S. montevideo*, and *S. typhimurium* after 15 min of incubation. Adding 0.5% propionic acid also eliminated *S. montevideo* and decreased the counts of *S. derby* and *S. typhimurium* after 30 min incubation. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

L3 ANSWER 31 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 AN 1993:491074 CAPLUS  
 DN 119:91074  
 TI Inhibitory effects of organic acids and salts on selected species of micromycetes  
 AU Lanikova, A.; Toulouva, M.  
 CS Vet. Res. Inst., Brno, Czech.  
 SO Veterinarni Medicina (Prague, Czech Republic) (1992), 37(12), 667-74  
 CODEN: VTMDAR; ISSN: 0375-8427  
 DT Journal  
 LA Czech  
 AB Inhibitory effects of fungistatic preps. (A and B) and propionic acid were tested in a complete feed mixt. for broiler chickens (starter mixt.). The water content of this mixt. was 25.4% environmental temp. was 24.degree. and relative air humidity 90%. Propionic acid, which has a high fungistatic effect, served as std. The compn. of the liq. prepn. was: propionic acid, acetic acid, sorbic acid, citric acid and calcium propionate. The powdery prepn. B contained: sorbic acid, citric acid and calcium propionate. Exams. were performed in a naturally contaminated and subsequently sterilized (25 kGy) feed mixt.; it was then infected with *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *A. niger*, *A. parasiticus* and *Penicillium purpurogenum* from the Collection of Animal Pathogenic Microorganisms, Brno. *A. flavus*, *A. fumigatus*, *A. glaucus*, *Penicillium* sp., *Absidia corymbifera*, *Mucor* sp., *Rhizomucor pusillus* were detected in the naturally contaminated feed mixt.

The mycoflora which was found in the native substrate was resistant to both tested fungistatic preps.; and this resulted in mycelium growth from the 7th day of incubation. The efficiency of the prepns. A,B and of propionic acid in the feed mixt. was identical at concns. of 4, 7, and 3 mg/kg, resp., and their inhibitory effects were lowest at these concns. A high water content in the nutrient substrate resulted in the rapid growth of fungi of the Mucorales species. The relative humidity of the environment (90%) and water content of tested samples affected markedly micromycetes growth in this expt. *A. fumigatus* was the most sensitive of the tested strains to both prepns. and to propionic acid. *P. purpuroganum* was less sensitive. These two strains are known to be pathogenic with potential prodn. of mycotoxin. The tested fungistatic prepns. were less effective than the propionic acid std. Prepns. A was more effective than B and may replace propionic acid whose disadvantages are high volatility, odor, and corrosiveness.